PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

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Legislature of New-Hampshire.

ANSWER OF THE HOUSE
To the Governor's SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives feel peculiar pleasure, at this time, in congratulating your Excellency on your re-election to the office of chief Executive Magistrate of the State of New-Hampshire; and we deem it affords satisfactory proof of their approbation of your official conduct, we cannot but regard it [illegible] evidence that the [illegible] of the measures of the past year, and that they understand, and duly appreciate, the interests and motives of those who oppose them.

A difference of opinion may reasonably be expected on a measure, which makes such a total change in our foreign relations, and interferes so materially with our domestic concerns, as a declaration of war; and when, during a long interval of prosperity, the preservation of our honor, and the defence of our rights, have been found not inconsistent with the continuance of Peace, we cannot find ourselves suddenly deprived of these blessings, without inquiring whether the deprivation be necessary. An inquiry on this, as well as on any other subject, may result in a difference of opinion; and those who may be convinced that such a measure tends to the destruction of our civil institutions,—while they are bound to support the Constitution of the United States, and to yield obedience to the laws,—must surely retain the right of expressing their opinions, though they may differ from those of the administration.—Whenever the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, shall be deemed consistent only with approving and advocating one set of measures, when these privileges, designed to be secured to all, shall, in practice be confined to our rulers, or any one class of our Fellow-Citizens,—instead of being, in the words of our Constitution, "essential to the security of freedom," they must become the means of oppression; and we agree with your Excellency that we shall then "cease to be a free people."

We ought clearly to distinguish, between obedience to the laws, and an indiscriminate approbation of every measure of our rulers.—The former is the duty of all, while the latter denotes a disposition, more consistent with the slavish submission of a subject of Despotism, than with the independence of a Republican Citizen. The spirit of our Constitution not only permits, but requires, that we should exercise freely, and fearlessly the right of judging of the measures of our rulers. In making them dependent, for their continuance in office, on the choice of their Fellow-Citizens, it presumes that those Citizens are at liberty to approve, or disapprove of their conduct; and he who neglects to examine or fears to decide, according to his own judgment, is, in some measure instrumental in the destruction of those rights, which can only be maintained by a vigilant attention, on the part of the people, to resist the first steps of encroachment on the freedom of public opinion.

The support of our free Republican Government depending on the virtue of the people, and on receiving correct information of the conduct of their rulers; it must give us serious apprehension for the permanency of our institutions, to find that many of those sources, to which we look for information on passing events, are not regulated by that "sacred regard to truth," which would entitle them to the confidence of the people; but late events have taught us to observe; that misrepresentations, though in some instances circulated under color of authority, and understood to be sanctioned by those whose opinions usually claim respect, have been treated with an indifference honorable to the community: and we have as much confidence in the good sense of the people, as to believe, that those slanders only serve to discredit the sources from which they spring, and that the citizens of this State have been too long acquainted with the men whom they delight to honor, to be misguided by those, whose interest it may be to deceive them.

The measures taken by your Excellency, for the defence of the town of Portsmouth, cannot fail to meet the approbation of the Citizens of the State; and the House of Representatives feel disposed to make ample provision for the Militia, who have so honorably evinced their readiness to take the field. We rely upon the Militia, as the only sure defence of the country; and though it may be very unpleasant to resort to detachments, and to call from their homes, those who already fell sufficiently the evils of War, yet we have full confidence in their willingness to obey the call; and it gives us pleasure to observe, that all are so ready to unite in repelling an invading enemy, however they may differ as to the necessity of the War; and that their exertions in defence of the country are considered no way inconsistent with the strongest desire for peace.

It might reasonably be expected, that the "General Government would provide sufficient force to protect our frontiers rather than aim at foreign conquest" —but experience has proved, that while our armies have been invading a province of the enemy—rather provoking his attacks, than making any progress against him—our sea coast has been deserted to the troops provided at the expense of the whole for the security of the whole; and those, who have already contributed their full proportion of the expenses of this war,—a war, conducted on a scheme of foreign conquest contrary to their interests, and inconsistent with their feelings, and pursued with a want of success dishonorable to the National character,—are compelled to render their personal services, and incur a further charge, in defence of their own soil. Considering these circumstances, the House of Representatives feel disposed to take such measures as may be necessary for the defence of the State.

Whether the blessing of Peace be at hand, must be a subject of anxious inquiry, when we consider the late important events, by which we are left to contend alone, with that power, which has been able so long to withstand the combined efforts of the Continent, and finally to triumph over every obstacle, in a design, which seems likely to terminate in the peace of Europe. And when we reflect, that while our enemy has been engaged in this stupendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic, we have not been able to conquer one of its provinces, contigiuous to our own country, and separated so far from the resources by which it must be defended, —it gives us much cause to regret that we are involved in a war with that nation, against which there is so little prospect of success, now that she is at liberty to turn her whole force against us. By this measure our rulers have placed us in a situation, where we cannot partake of the general joy produced by this prospect of peace, without feeling that it increases our danger, or leaves us to rely upon the moderation of the enemy;—a circumstance which dimishes the satisfaction we ought to feel, in an event which fills the earth with gladness.

We sincerely sympathise with your Excellency, in the loss you have suffered by the death of a brother, whose long and faithful services had endeared him to his Fellow Citizens, and renders his death a cause of mourning beyond the sphere of his immediate connections. The vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by this melancholy event, will be duly attended to.

The other subjects, to which your Excellency has directed our notice, will receive our early attention; and it is hoped that a regard for the interests of the State will unite us all in discharging the duties, which are pointed out in the Constitution.

FRENCH NEWS.

PROCLAMATION
Of the GENERAL COUNCIL of the Department of the Seine:—

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

YOUR Magistrates would be traitors to you and to the country, if they, out of personal views, any longer suppressed the voice of their conscience.

That voice proclaims to them, that you have to attribute all the evils that overwhelm you to one man.

It is he who every year takes away by the conscription a tenth part of your families. Which of us has not lost a son, a brother, a relation, or a friend; for whom did all those brave men die? For him alone, not for their country. Wherefore? They are sacrificed, absolutely sacrificed to eternise the memory, the madness of the most dreadful tyrant that ever oppressed the human race. It is he who, instead, of 800 millions which France paid under our good and ancient Kings, to be free, happy, and tranquil, has burthened her with 1500 millions, which burthen he even threatened to increase. It is he who has shut against us the seas of both hemispheres, who has annihilated all the sources of national prosperity; has torn the cultivators from our fields, the workmen from our manufactories. To him we are indebted for the hatred of all nations, without having merited it; since we as well as they have been more unhappy victims than the sad instruments of his rage.

Is not he the man who, contemning every thing men hold sacred, has kept in prison the venerable head of our religion? Is it not he, who by a detestable piece of treachery robbed a King, his Ally, of his dominions, and delivered the Spanish nation, our ancient and faithful friend, to the horrors of devastation? Is it not he who brought the enemy to the very door of his *deceived* subjects, after having just refused an honorable peace, in which our unhappy country might at least have taken breath awhile; and did he not, lastly, give the scandalous orders to the national guard uselessly to expose itself in an impracticable defence of the capital, upon which capital he thus involved all the vengeance of the enemy?

Finally is it not he, who, fearing nothing so much as truth, has contemptuously, before the eyes of all Europe, driven away our legislators, because they once ventured to tell him the truth, with equal moderation and dignity?

What does it signify that he has sacrificed a small number of persons to his personal revenge, when he has sacrificed France—France do we say? all Europe to his boundless ambition? Ambition to revenge that is indifferent. Be it as it may; behold the consequence; see the whole Continent of Europe every where covered with the mangled bones of Frenchmen, and of people who do not hate each other—whose remoteness from each other precluded all difference; and whom he alone has plunged into war in order to fill the world with his name.

Why should we be told of his party conquests? What good have they done us? The hatred of other nations, the mourning of our families, the constrained celibacy of our daughters, the untimely widowhood of our wives, the annihilation of all riches, the despair of parents, who out of a numerous progeny have not a single child left to close their eyes; this is what we have got by his conquests. It is these, which now within our walls (which, under the paternal protection of our Kings, were never conquered,) animated the foreigners with courage, whose generous protection demands our gratitude, while we delight in offering to them a disinterested alliance.

There is not one of us who does not in his heart detest him as a public enemy; not one who in his secret thoughts has not often wished to see an end put at length to so many needless cruelties.

We should be traitors to the public cause, if we hesitated to declare the wish of our hearts, and of yours.

Europe in arms, invites to it; it asks it, as a benefit to humanity, as a pledge of general and durable peace.

People of Paris! Europe in arms should not obtain of your Magistrates this wish, if it did not coincide with their duties.

But it is in the name of these very duties, and indeed of the most sacred of them, that we forswear all allegiance to the usurper, and return to our lawful sovereign.

If it is dangerous to follow this impulse of the heart and the conscience, we submit to it; history and the gratitude of the French shall preserve your names and transmit them as an inheritance to the veneration of posterity.

Resolved, The General Council of the Department of the Seine, and the municipal Council of Paris, voluntarily assembled, declare, with the unanimity of all the members present, that they solemnly renounce all obedience to Napoleon Bonaparte, that they solemnly desire that the monarchical government may be restored in the person of Louis XVIII and his lawful successors.

Resolved, That this declaration, and the proclamation explaining the grounds of it, be printed at Paris, posted up, sent to all the authorities remaining at Paris, and in the departments, and transmitted to the municipal councils in all their departments.

Done in the General Council at Paris, in the town hall. BADENIER, &c.
April 1, 1814.

The Emperor of Russia.

The Emperor of Russia, immediately on his arrival at Paris rode on horseback to the Thuilleries, examined every thing, and praised the taste with which it was adorned—"*I have found Paris very fine*," said his majesty; "but I shall leave it in a much more flourishing condition." Being shewn the Saloon of Peace, he said, "*What use could Bonaparte have made of this Saloon?*" When he came to the great Gallery of the Museum, he said, "Ten day are necessary to see this fine collection." Observing that some pictures were removed, he said, "His character must have been quite mistaken if any fear had been entertained for the Museum." The Emperor laughed, though not with bitterness, at the fear with which it had been attempted to inspire the Parisians.

HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 16.

Bonaparte's latter moments as Emperor.

The following accounts of what has passed at Fontainbleau, are considered authentic, coming from one of the most respectable officers of the French army:

On the 1st of April, in the morning, Bonaparte reviewed the troops, which he seemed to consider as his own. The Marshals and Generals, who had learned from the papers the resolutions of the Senate and the Provisional Government, conversed together on the subject, loud enough to be heard by Napoleon, but he appeared to pay no attention to what they said, and the review passed quietly. When it was over, Marshal Ney, as had been settled, entered the palace with him, and followed him into his cabinet, where he asked him if he was informed of the great revolution that had taken place at Paris. He replied, with all the composure he could assume, that he knew nothing of it, though doubtless he was well informed of the whole. The Marshal then gave him the Paris papers, which he seemed to read with attention, but he was only seeking time to form an answer. Meanwhile came Marshal Lefebre, who, addressing his late Emperor in a feeling tone, said—"You are undone, you *would not listen to the counsels of any of your servants, and now the Senate have declared you have forfeited the Throne.*"

These words made such an impression on him, who used to consider himself above all laws, that he immediately burst into a flood of tears, and after a few moments' reflection wrote an abdication *in favor of his son.*

Another officer was likewise a witness of what passed, relates that on the 5th, about eleven o'clock, several gentlemen sent to the Duke of Bassano, who was mostly alone with the Emperor, to request him to dissuade him from appearing on parade. But he would not refrain from it. About half past eleven, he formed a plan, which he made the Duke of Bassano write and sign with him, to repair, with 20,000 men that he had still with him, to Italy, and join Prince Eugene. Napoleon repeated several times, "*If I choose to go there, I am certain all Italy will declare for me.*" On the parade he looked horribly pale and thoughtful, and his convulsive motions shewed his internal struggles; he did not stop above 8 or 10 minutes. When he got into the palace he sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked him "if the troops would follow him;" "No Sire," answered the Duke, "you have abdicated." "Yes; upon certain conditions." "The soldiers," resumed the Duke, "don't comprehend the difference; they think you have no more right to command them." "Well, then," said Napoleon, "this is no more to be thought of; let us wait for accounts from Paris."

The Marshals returned in the night between twelve and one. Marshal Ney entered first. "Well, have you succeeded?" exclaimed the Emperor. "Revolutions do not turn back; this has begun its course; it was too late; tomorrow the Senate will recognize the Bourbons." "Where shall I be able to live with my family? "Where your Majesty shall please; and for example, in the Isle of Elba, with a revenue of six millions." "Six millions! that is a great deal for a soldier as I am. I see very well I must submit; salute all my companions in arms." Here Napoleon ceased speaking.

The following circumstances may be added:—Four days ago, Napoleon thought of passing a decree inflicting the penalty of death upon every one who should be found to have a newspaper in his pocket. The evening before his dethronement, he made a colonel a present of an estate in Westphalia.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

BREST and ROCHEFORT have hoisted the white flag, and our squadrons off those ports are on the best terms with the squadrons in them. The French Admiral received an invitation to dine with Sir H. Neale, on board the Zealous, a few days since.

It is now said that Bonaparte had expressly ordered the defence of Paris by all possible means. He wished the streets to be barricadoed and unpaved, that loopholes should be made in all the houses in the northern division of the city; that stones, logs of wood, and boiling oil, should be thrown from the windows; that in case the northern part of the city should be forced, they should retire to the southern part; that mines should be placed in advance under the bridges, to blow them up; that the other part should be defended in the same manner as the northern part, and that the city was not to yield until perfectly destroyed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

The adherence of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, was directed to the Prince of Benevento.

"SIR—I am this moment arrived at Paris without troops, but I have left them ready, and disposed to execute the movement which the Provisional Government may order. Your Highness has done me the justice to interpreting my sentiments. I feel sincere regret in not having been here in a situation to take part in the exertion which France, at last, in its sound part, has made; but, at least, in the situation in which I was placed, I have done all that honour and duty prescribed; I have some details on this head to communicate to your Highness, which will be interesting to you. I beg you to name some [illegible] of conversing with you on the subject. I request your Highness to assure the Provisional Government, that I shall be happy to make myself useful in the organization and command of the troops which are to be formed in the name of Louis Stanislaus Xavier. I am quite at the disposal of Government, in whatever way it my please to make use of me.

"OUDINOT, &c."

Marshal Marmont, in a reply to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, who, on the 3d April, had invited him to accede to the Bourbon cause, after expressing his willingness to contribute to the interests of France—adds,

"I stipulate that it be permitted for all the troops who quit the standard of Bonaparte, to pass into Normandy: And that should the events of war place Napoleon Bonaparte a prisoner in the hands of the allies, the Prince of S. shall guarantee his life and safety; and that he shall be sent to a country *chosen by the allied Powers and the French Provisional Government.*"

In reply, the Prince accedes to the guarantee; promises life and safety to Napoleon; and compliments the Marshal on the generosity of his character.

Marshal Marmont then passed with his corps (about 12,000 men,) within the bounds of the allies.

M. de Chateaubriand is said to have addressed the following letter to the Editors of the Paris papers:

"It was natural enough that in the first moments of our freedom the august Princes who entered our walls should alone excite the transports of our gratitude. We were justly dazzled, and shall preserve an eternal recollection of the magnanimity of Alexander, and the successor of the Great Frederick. It was also with a feeling of admiration that our eyes were fixed upon the Austrian Generalissimo, who reminded us of the greatness of the sacrifices of his virtuous and worthy master. The other Sovereigns in the holy league will be always dear to France, for the love they bear to our King, and the hatred they have vowed to the tyrant. But not a single Frenchman has forgotten what he owes to the Prince Regent of England, and the noble people who have so deeply contributed to our deliverance.—The standard of Elizabeth floated in the armies of Henry IV.; it reappears in the batallions that restore us Louis XVIII.

We are too sensible of glory not to admire Lord Wellington, who retraces in so striking a manner, the virtues and talents of our Turenne. Are we not moved to tears, when we see that truly great man promise, on our retreat from Portugal, two guineas for each French prisoner that should be brought in alive? By the sole moral force of his character; more even than by the vigour of military discipline, he suspended, miraculously, on entering our provinces, the resentment of the Portuguese, and the vengeance of the Spaniards. In short, it is under his standard that the first cries of Vive le Roi awoke our unhappy country.

Instead of a captive King of France; the new black Prince brings back to Bordeaux a King of France delivered. When King John was sent to London; touched with the generosity of Edward; he attached himself to his conquerors; and returned to die in the land of his captivity, as if he had foreseen that that land would become the last asylum of the last branch of his race, and that one day the descendants of the Talbots and Chandoses would gather up the proscribed posterity of the La Hires and Duguesclins. I am, &c.

DE CHATEAUBRIAND."

It is worthy of notice, that none of the allied Sovereigns, on their entrance into this city, took possession of any of the public palaces.—They conquer, but to restore and save. The upstart Napoleon, on his entrance into a conquered city, always posted to the first palace and sometimes in dirty boots.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE *To the Governor's SPEECH.*

To his Excellency

THE Senate of New-Hampshire, with great satisfaction, congratulate you and their fellow citizens, on your election to the office of Chief Executive Magistrate for the ensuing year. The repeated choice of the chief public officer in the state, by the free suffrages of his fellow citizens, is the best evidence of their confidence in the man, and their approbation of his measures; and this confidence and approbation constitute the best reward of public service.

In a Republic, a difference of opinion on important measures is to be expected; and as it excites inquiry and discussion, and tends to a general dissemination of useful information, is not always to be considered an evil. The Senate are persuaded, that the people of this state reverence the Constitution of the United States, and will pay a willing and cheerful obedience to all laws made in conformity to that instrument. This is their duty, and while their duty requires, they will observe the performance. But while they perform their duty, they at the same time know that all power is derived from the people, and that all the officers of government are their agents; and that from this principle it always is their right, and frequently becomes the duty, of every citizen to examine the conduct of those who administer the government; and while it is his duty to bestow his approbation and support on those who discharge the trust committed to them, with talents and integrity, it is also his duty in a candid and proper manner to point out to the public any evidence in his power, of rulers who pursue measures destructive of the rights and interests of the people, to prevent their being again elected to offices they are, from want of ability, or from corrupt intentions, unfit to fill.

If any aid or service, not required by the Constitution and laws, be expected from the citizens of New-Hampshire, they will grant or withhold it, as shall in their opinion be most for the public good. They are freemen, and have a right to express their opinions in a candid and decent manner, of all public measures.

When they saw laws made by the national legislature, not regulating but destroying commerce, they had a right to say, that in their opinion, such laws were not authorized by the letter or spirit of the Constitution. When war was declared against a powerful nation, with whom it was by our interests to be at peace, they had a right to say, that the true interests of the people were neglected. When they saw a neighbouring province invaded, with whose inhabitants we were connected by habits of mutual intercourse and kindness, they had a right to say that such invasion was against sound policy and morality. When they saw the war carried on for almost two years, with immense expense, and the loss of many valuable lives, and great injury to the morals of the people, with out any benefit or reasonable prospect of benefit, they had a right to say, that their rulers no longer deserved their confidence.

The right of the people to state facts, and express opinions of men chosen to administer the national or state governments, can never justify the dissemination of falsehood, misrepresentation, and indiscriminate abuse. It is hoped that the number of those who so far forget their duty to themselves and their country as to slander almost every individual in important public offices, or who are the candidates for such offices, is not so great as their activity, zeal, and the multiplicity of their labors would seem to indicate; and that the consideration that a free elective government cannot otherwise be supported, will induce all good men to unite in discountenancing every deviation from strict veracity for party purposes.

The Senate lament the necessity of detaching any part of their fellow citizens for the defence of the town of Portsmouth and its harbor, but fully approve of the measures adopted by your Excellency under the existing circumstances.

The necessity of resorting to detachments is as unpleasant to the Senate as to your Excellency; and we shall early inquire if some mode of raising a competent number of troops for our defence may not be adopted which is more congenial with the spirit of our free government, and with the sentiments of our fellow citizens.

If our just and reasonable expectations of protection from the national government should continue to be disappointed and the blood and treasure of the nation be expended in fruitless attempts at foreign conquest, instead of affording protection and safety to our frontiers, the Senate of New-Hampshire feel it their duty to unite in affording every protection in their power, to every part of the State.

We condole with your Excellency in the loss of a brother and with the people generally in the loss of an eminent citizen, who has for a long time served them with great ability and fidelity; and will join in such measures with the House of Representatives as shall be necessary to supply the vacancy occasioned by this afflicting dispensation of Providence.

The militia at all times of the greatest importance in a free country, at this time claims, and shall receive from us particular attention.

The state of the treasury shall be carefully attended to, and the Senate will join in raising what further supplies may be necessary.

The Senate will carefully attend to their several duties pointed out in the constitution, and cheerfully cooperate with your Excellency in such measures as are calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the community.

Summary of Legislative Proceedings.

The Hon. THOMAS W. THOMPSON was elected Senator in Congress for three years, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. *Nicholas Gilman*.

The Hon. Wm. A. KENT having accepted the office of Treasurer, and resigned his seat in the Senate, the two Houses in convention proceeded to fill the vacancy, and the Hon. EZEKIEL WEBSTER was duly elected.

The consideration of a resolution relative to the removal of Judges, was postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The resolution declaring that the act of June last, "establishing a Supreme Judicial Court," &c. ought to be repealed, was decided in the negative; yeas 16, nays 92.

Memorials were presented against the proceedings of the late annual meetings in Kensington and Chester, and referred to the committee on the return from Portsmouth.

The committee appointed to consider the amendments of the United States constitution, proposed by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, unanimously reported against their adoption, and that report was accepted.

The Lime Bridge Company incorporation bill passed to be enacted.

A bill to incorporate Oliver Warren and others into a Rifle Company passed to be enacted.

Petitions for artillery companies in the seventeenth and nineteenth regiments were committed.

A bill to incorporate the Pinkerton Academy, in Londonderry passed to be enacted.

The annual report on the Treasury was received. By this it appears that the cash in the Treasury on the 25th May was D. 22,061 53—that the outstanding taxes for 1813, are D. 1247. The amount derived from stock in the funds the last year, principal and interest, was D. 14,747 58—and there remains on hand of that stock D. 455,782 16.

Committees were appointed on the subject of building a State House; to consider the expediency of repealing the law taxing carriages; on the law respecting the right of suffrage; to consider the propriety of passing a law imposing fines on persons for reading an excess of representatives; on an act to prohibit the hauling manure from the shore of Rye; to nominate a committee to collect, revise and superintend the printing of the laws of this State; on that part of his Excellency's address which relates to the detached militia.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the official conduct of *Daniel Fessel*, Esq. Attorney General of this State, and report an address to the Governor and Council for his removal, if in their opinion, the interest of the state shall require it.

VOTES FOR COUNCILLORS.

The following is the state of the votes for Councillors as reported by the committee:

In Rockingham—ELIJAH HALL, Dist. 3712—Hon. JOHN SARGENT 1491—Scattering 27.

Strafford—SAMUEL QUARLES 603—NATHAN PARSON 5117—Scattering 4.

Hillsborough—BENJAMIN PIERCE 4759—JOHN HALL 1051—Scattering 499.

Cheshire—JEDEDIAH CILLEY 4749—NATHAN BABBIT 3152—Scattering 5.

Grafton and Coos—LEVI SHEPARD COLBY 3156—ABEL MERRILL 1563—Scattering 975.

PORTSMOUTH VOTES.

June 15, 1813.

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives met in Convention to proceed in the Elections.

Motion was made as follows, viz.

WHEREAS it appears to the Legislature that the Selectmen of the town of Portsmouth in making out the list of voters in their town previous to the election of state and County Officers in March last, did not make sufficient examination into the legal qualifications of those whose names they inserted on the list. And whereupon said Selectmen did expressly refuse upon application made to them for that purpose to hear any evidence relative to the qualifications of the persons whose names were on the list or to strike any names therefrom on any grounds whatever. And whereas the moderator of said meeting did refuse to hear any objections to any person's votes, whose names the Selectmen had inserted on the list, but did in every case permit all such to vote. And whereas it is evident that said list contained many names more than all the legal voters in said town, being composed not only of legal voters, but of minors, inhabitants of other towns and places, and of a large number of foreigners natives of the different Countries of Europe and not naturalized to the United States many of whom and as many as chose so to do, voted at said meeting, and left contributing upwards of five hundred more than the actual voters at said meeting.

Therefore, resolved that the return from said town of Portsmouth be not made and the votes rejected—Yeas 101, Nays 89.

FRANCE.

Compliment to the Franchise.—When the Emperor of Russia (says a French paper) visited, three days ago, the hospital of La Salpetriere, his Majesty addressed words full of kindness to all those who had the happiness to approach him. One of the *sisters*, who was shewing this Monarch some patients most through love, said, "Sire, there would be many more such in France, where you to remain here."

The monument of the Place Vendome is under the protection of the High Allied Powers; the statue of Bonaparte, at the top of it, is to be replaced by that of Peace. As the Emperor Alexander rode by it, he said, *I should be afraid of becoming giddy if I stood on it.*"

"Your Majesty," replied the Parisian, "has been long expected and desired," said one more. "It could have been heard sooner," replied the Emperor; "but better late than never."

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814.

Portsmouth Votes Rejected!

The subject of the Portsmouth Votes has had a full and patient examination before the Legislature. The facts, which have heretofore been stated in this Paper relative to the Town Meeting, were clearly and abundantly proved.—We shall endeavor briefly to recapitulate them, for the information of our readers.

The law requires that the Selectmen, fifteen days before the annual meeting, shall make out and publish *a list of the legal voters.* It enjoins them expressly to insert the names of all *natural born and naturalized citizens*, having the requisite qualifications—and if any person's name is improperly omitted, the Moderator, at the meeting, on proof of his qualifications is to insert it. It is, by the Constitution, the duty of the Moderator to receive the votes of all *qualified* persons.

It was proved before the Legislature, that previous to the late Election, the Selectmen made out and published what they termed "a List of the legal voters in the town of Portsmouth"—and that on the morning of the Election they produced what they called an *additional list.* These lists, together, contained 1686 names. All the votes given in, at the Election, legal and illegal, amounted to 1088 and no more—leaving an excess of 598!! It was proved that these lists contained the names of *paupers, minors,* [one it had of 13 years] *dead persons*, persons who had long since *moved out of town*, and persons who had *never lived in town*; but especially it was proved, that the lists contained the names of between *fifty and sixty foreigners, not naturalized.* It appeared, even from the confessions of the Selectmen themselves, that in making out the list, they made no inquiry into the legal qualifications of those whose names they inserted. They said, that they took whatever names were on the *assessment* list, and on what they called the Collector's additional list, that they added others, which they found in the list of sufferers by fire, &c. &c. It was proved, that a few days before the Election, a Gentleman told the Chairman of the Selectmen, that the list contained many names of unqualified persons, and that on application would be made to the Selectmen to strike such names off; that the Chairman told him such application would be useless, *for the Selectmen had considered the subject, and come to a resolution to strike off no name whatever, but should leave all objections to voters to be decided by the Moderator.* It was proved, by the testimony of two persons, that such application was made to the Selectmen when in session, for the purpose above mentioned. Two of the Selectmen being examined on the other side, one of them said he did not recollect it!—the other said he recollected something of the kind, but thought the application was not made with much *formality*, and that no *list* of the names objected to was produced. The persons who made the application testified, that they carried up a list—that it contained the names of from fifty to sixty foreigners not naturalized—that they told the Selectmen they had such a list—and that they were ready to prove that those persons objected to, were foreigners, &c. and so not entitled to vote—that the Selectmen *refused to hear them*—that that was the reason they did not produce their list—and that both the Selectmen, who had testified, told them at that time, that the Selectmen had determined to strike off no name, but they, if they had objections to any body on the list, must state them to the Moderator at the Meeting. It was also proved by divers witnesses, that at the Meeting, the Chairman of the Selectmen acknowledged, that such application was made to them, that they declined treating the applicants, or judging on the case, but referred them to the Moderator.

It was then proved, that the Moderator at the Meeting, refused to hear any objection, to any person's vote whose name was on the list, on any ground whatever; but admitted all such to vote, whatever might be said or proved, relative to their qualifications.

The Moderator was himself called as a witness, and acknowledged that such was his decision, and that he acted accordingly through the Elections.

One strong case was mentioned—it was that of one *Ayres.* On being challenged, the Moderator asked him where he lived *when at home.* He answered, in *Ossipee.* He was asked if he had a family there and expected to remain there. He answered, yes. The Moderator said he could not vote in Portsmouth. But soon after, one of the present Representatives of the Town informed the Moderator that Ayres's name was on the list, —whereupon Ayres was called back and his vote received. It was proved that many such—that *paupers* voted—and especially, that the greater part of all the names of *said foreigners voted.*

On these facts it was contended, that the whole return ought to be rejected, the meeting not having conducted according to law—That Selectmen had disregarded the law in two respects, in making out the list—The first was, they should not insert the names of foreigners not naturalized—They said they would—The law said it should make out a fair and correct list of *legal voters*—They would make no such list—but brought together, without scrutiny or examination, all the names they could find, on all the *catalogues* of names that came to their way—and they murder, again and again, refused to examine into the qualifications of those on the list, or hear any evidence relative to the objections of persons whose names were on the list—and when such objections were made to them, they took to the Selectmen—Nobody would judge—Nobody would hear—the law was put to open defiance—and every body voted, who chose. It was not contended, *that all the names on a Town ought to be rejected*, for mistakes either in Selectmen, or Moderator, in receiving votes. They may in many cases, very honestly reject a legal, or receive an illegal vote. But if the whole Town authority conspire to disregard the law, and set it at naught, as if they should say, that they would hold the Election on some other day than the second Tuesday of March—or that they would hold it without a Moderator—or if the Selectmen should refuse or neglect to make out any list whatever—in all these and such like cases, the whole proceedings must be deemed void, for want of conformity to law—and all votes taken at Meetings thus holden would be rejected. But none of these cases, it was said, nor any other that could be well imagined were so strong as the present. In this case all the members of the Town Government seemed to unite in neglecting their duty. The Selectmen did worse, than it would be to make no list, for they made an intentional one, *knowing it to be incorrect*, and obstinately refused to correct it, and the Moderator, whose duty it is to judge of the qualifications of voters, and to correct the decision of the Selectmen if they err, yet chose to set up this spurious, and false list for his guide, he at the same time having full evidence of all its incorrectness and falsehood. These facts, it was thought, made out a plain case, of a direct, open, and manifest disregard of the Constitution and law—and such as impressed it on the Legislature as a solemn duty, to reject the votes—*and they accordingly rejected them.* The consequence, we earnestly, is, that in this County there is probably no choice of Councillor by the People. The choice of course devolves on the Legislature, to be made out of the two highest candidates, viz Hon. ELIJAH HALL and Hon. JOSIAH SANBORN. The latter Gentleman will doubtless be chosen.—We do not know of any important appointments necessary or likely to be made which might render the political character of the Council of great importance—But we rejoice in this decision for the sake of the *principle* and the *precedent.*—We rejoice that the Legislature are disposed to protect the right of suffrage in its purity, and to convince the lawless that the law must be regarded.

RETALIATION PRISONERS.

In the Oracle of the 7th May we mentioned the order of the President for the discharge of "all the British *officers* now in custody, as hostages." Many of the federal papers, as usual full of joyful dreams, immediately published that the retaliation business was at an end; which they got from some southern "letters," an inexhaustible source of error and misinformation, especially when Congress is in session, without examining for themselves.

We then examined the General Order of the British commander in Canada relative to the subject, and concluded, "the 23 British prisoners first seized by Mr. MADISON and put in close confinement, for the 23 alleged traitors sent to England for trial still remain; and also the 16 put in confinement by the enemy as hostages for the safety of the 23, remain undischarged."

That is the fact. The 23 are still held. Of these none were *officers.* The Intelligencer announced the discharge on parole of all the *officers.* Hence probably the erroneous conclusions arose that *all the hostages* were released. The British also retain the 46 they seized as hostages for our 23.

We then remarked; "Why Mr. MADISON has *strained his steps* in part and not in the whole would appear singular in any other man; but may be considered as characteristic in him; a man, who is perpetually trying experiments and doing things by the halves."

The truth is that Mr. MADISON conceived the *principle*, upon which he began his seizure of hostages, and on which he now holds the 23. With what propriety then can he persist in retaining the 23 hostages? Having abandoned his ground, he holds them against the principle he has conceded himself; because it the justice and the right of the case required that he should hold the 23, the same rule forbids the discharge of the 46 subsequently seized. This subject, originally alarming and having the aspect of barbarous ferocity, has become more interesting by a recent rumour from England, by no means improbable, that the British cabinet will not commence the negociation for peace, till the question of retaliation is disposed of; that is till Mr MADISON abandons his pretension to the right of pestering British traitors.

It was pretended by the Intelligencer that the release of the 46 hostages on our part and the

92 on the part of the enemy was the *effect* of "the same philanthropic spirit" on both sides, "and was sufficiently simultaneous to convince either government of the exclusive merit."

Now in order this was all serious *Quaker* cant and deception, officially promulgated, to cover the disgrace of retreat. The matter was simply this. Mr. MADISON having resolved to his honest in part proposed to Gov. PREVOST of Canada on release his last prizes of 46 British officers and privates, provided he would release the 92 *hostages* held on account of them. Gov. PREVOST agreed to it, and the arrangement was made accordingly. The enemy is of course ready to follow Mr. MADISON in retracing his steps at any moment. When he will release the 23, they will release their 46; and then he will be just where he was when he began, saving the loss of honor to himself and country which he will have gained by his *Irish victory*, in saving foreign traitors from the vengeance of the laws of their country.

It is not difficult, however to discover the true reason of "these acts of Executive clemency on the part of Mr. MADISON." The [illegible] of Gov. PREVOST of 92 officers and privates of the *whole patriots*, captured in the memorable battle of Wm. Henry, [illegible]. The great merit of the Washington monument in the Capitol is the [illegible] that the officers should be released from the prisons of Canada, where they had [illegible] had imprisoned them with the design of an ignominious death in prospect. He could not disobey the mandate, and got them back as well as he could. And the magnanimous Chief Magistrate and his arch jugglers succeeded accordingly in disguising their proceeding and deceiving the public.

We are really inclined to think that Mr. MADISON, who is so ready to ascribe great merit to his helpless enemies, gathered himself that by assuming to himself and allowing to the enemy, in the arrangement, much merit and courtesy, the British would be more civil as to help him do the rest of *his evading act.* He will however find that his schemes of coaxing will prove as visionary as have his projects of entering them. The retaliatory system, and the belligerent, which at first wore a terrible and menacing appearance, is gradually losing its aspect of ferocity; and in a way too, which promises to leave little or no retaliation on either side.

We heartily wish it were so. But there was no truth in this pleasing information, unless Mr. MADISON was prepared to abandon the *retaliatory system* altogether. Without this restrictions on his part, it was a sheer imposition upon the people, because he knew the enemy would not release their hostages, till he had first released and agreed to release those held on our side.

The following clause from the constitution of France adopted in 1791 shows with what restriction she guarded against the abuses of naturalization even in her revolutionary days.

"The Legislative power may, from important considerations, naturalize a foreigner, upon no other condition than that of residing in France and taking the civic oath."

From the Concord Gazette.

HELP! HELP! EITHER UNDER THE LOAD!!

On Tuesday the *true and faithful representation of Portsmouth democracy*, introduced a resolution, declaring that the act of June last, amending the Judicial System of this State, ought to be repealed. By political friends, who from some reason or other, appear to be in great pain when this able politician is obliging enough to enlighten the House by his remarks, moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution, to some more convenient opportunity, and to his considerable joy, the motion prevailed.

On Thursday, Mr. BUTLER, of Dorfield, offered a resolution declaring that the Legislature could not constitutionally remove a judge from office, unless by impeachment, or on address, with consent of the Governor and Council. As the avowed object of this resolution was to bring into discussion the act of June last, a repeal of which had been moved by the gentleman from Portsmouth, the further consideration of Mr. BUTLER's resolve was postponed to the next session of the Legislature, and Mr. CLAGETT's motion was called up and acted upon. As no person appeared to be disposed to remark on the resolution, the question was about to be put, when the mover rose and addressed the Speaker. After declaring that he had prepared himself for a discussion of the subject, *he took from his pocket a manuscript volume*, of most alarming magnitude, and putting himself in an *oratorical attitude*, was preparing to enumerate quotations, when one of his political friends, with a very encouraging countenance, moved a postponement. The House generally sympathized with the Honorable mover of the adjournment, but considering that cruel fate had destined them to the fortune of hearing, and that *the sooner their sufferings were over, the better*, determined against him; and the Portsmouth orator commenced the debate by gracefully fixing his finger on the line, and turning it downwards as rapidly as he could. Considering that no person had spoken upon his resolution before him, he began his speech unfortunately, by speaking of *the able discussion which had already been had* on the subject; but "that was written was written," and it was too late to alter or amend. The House, which was very full when he began, *mourned the loss of its members*, the galleries were cleared and the Speaker, who certainly ought to receive double wages for that day's services, composed himself to hear with fortitude an evil which could not be avoided.—In an hour and a quarter, the able speech was concluded, and the welcome news was no sooner communicated to the members, than their seats were again occupied, and federalists and democrats, in a happy union of feeling, partook of the general joy. No person could think of entering the lists with the Portsmouth orator, and none would undertake to support him. The question was called for, and decided in the negative by a majority of sixteen.—*So father still remains under the load.*

A voluntary corps have been associated in Salem, to be called the *Essex Guards.* ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Esq. has been elected Captain, Mr. ALEXANDER P. SANDERS Lieutenant, and Mr. ROBERT H. OSMOND, Ensign.

ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 11.

Yesterday arrived here His Most Christian Majesty,s brig *Olivier*, 45 days from L'Orient with despatches from the new French government to the French minister to Washington ; and from Mr. CRAWFORD, to the Secretary of State—The latter have gone on by mail ; and the former by a special messenger. The reports by her are :—

That BONAPARTE had left Fontainbleau to embark for the island of Elba :

That Louis the 18th was expected to arrive in Paris on the day the Olivier left L'Orient (the 27th April) :—

That Peace had been restored throughout the French Empire ; and that a General Congress was about to be convened in Paris, to establish the General treaties of Peace and Commerce :—And that the American Commissioners in Europe had been invited to attend.

FOREIGNERS, NOT NATURALIZED.

The Law of the State says, that Foreigners not naturalized shall not vote at the Public Elections—The Rev. Mr. MORRILL and his *flock* in the Legislature, maintain that they have a right to vote, the law in the contrary notwithstanding. How or on what it happens in this case to defer from his friend, the late judge EVANS, who, *before the law was passed*, decided as Moderator of the meeting in this town, that they could not vote. Indeed no man of common capacity can *honestly* believe, that aliens not naturalized are voters, by the Constitution of this State. It would be strange indeed, if at the present moment, British born subjects, not naturalized in the United States, and who are regarded as enemies by our Law, might nevertheless go into our Town meetings and make a Governor for us ! And yet such is the ground upon which the Selectmen of Portsmouth are to be justified in resolving not to comply with a law of the State.

We are informed that those who were in favor of receiving the Portsmouth voter, in the Legislature, did not pretend that the Selectmen had conformed to the law, but contended that the law requiring lists of voters &c. was *unconstitutional* and that the Selectmen were right in totally disregarding it !

One day the present week, when many of the Members of the House, and all the spectators in the gallery had retired to the tavern adjoining the Capitol, a gentleman observed to a member, "surely the House has not adjourned so early ?" "Yes, yes, (replied the Member), it's all the same thing—*Claggett is speaking !!!*"

The late decision of the Legislature we trust will have a salutary effect in checking the abuse of our elective privileges. We rejoice that by the exertions of the friends of order we have secured in that body a *majority* who are determined that the rights of the citizens shall not be trampled on with impunity by the demagogues in power. Evil deeds are said to work their own cure ; and the hand of Providence is most distinctly seen in this decision. Not only have the seats of the Portsmouth Representatives been vacated by the illegal conduct of the Selectmen, but the Honorable Council of the State is changed from Democracy to Federalism. We have the pleasure now of announcing to the public that ALL the branches of the Government of New-Hampshire are in the hands of the Disciples of WASHINGTON.

A most splendid FESTIVAL has been given in Boston, in honor of the triumph of the Allied Armies in Europe, and of the Rights of Man.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have voted, that it was not expedient so to alter the Constitution of the U. States, as proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as to shorten the term of the service of the Senators of the United States ; they have likewise voted to place at the disposal of His Excellency GOVERNOR STRONG ONE MILLION of dollars for the defence of the State.

The United States ship INDEPENDENCE, of 74 guns, will be launched from the Navy-Yard in Charleston this day, between 11 and 12 o'clock. This is the second ship of the line which has been built in the United States.—The *America*, 74, was launched in this harbor in the year 1782, and presented to the King of France. She is now in the Royal Navy of Britain, and is esteemed a perfect model of workmanship.

The frigate GUERRIERE, 44, will also be launched in Philadelphia this day at 2 o'clock.

Maj. Gen. LEWIS, is to command at New-York ; while Maj. Gen. DEARBORN goes to Boston, to take charge of the 21 military district.

Town meetings have been held in Marblehead, Gloucester, and Beverly on the subject of defence.

Salutes were fired at Halifax, and the town splendidly illuminated, on account of the news of the dethronement of Bonaparte.—The feux de joye by the troops is said by our officers to have been wretched. BONAPARTE and MADISON were burnt together in effigy !—O shame !

The British Bible Society has voted 100l. to the Virginia Bible Society, and 100l. in bibles to the Louisiana Bible Society. It has also voted 600l. towards establishing a Bible Society in Holland, under the patronage of the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

From a Quebec paper of the 21 instant.

On the four last days of May, 17 ships and 13 briggs on the employ of government arrived at Quebec, from Great Britain, with reinforcements of troops and troops, and ordinance stores and provisions. Among the reinforcements are, 1 major-General and his aid, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants and 1 midshipman of the royal navy, 70 officers of the army, 121 shipwrights and artificers for the docks ; and at Kingston, 600 seamen for the Lakes, 1000 troops of the 16th regiment, 200 belonging to other regiments, and 240 of the royal artillery. The ship Ogle Barony, Kirby, brought out the frame of a frigate, and the brig Armine, the frame of a new brig, both from Portsmouth.

We learn that on Thursday last a number of barges from the British ship Bulwark of 74 guns were sent into Winter Harbor, below Saco ; they burnt a brig and two or three sloops and schooners, and carried off a valuable ship of 400 tons, which had just been fitted with rigging and sails to remove to a place of safety.

ANNIVERSARY.

This Day completes two years since the declaration of war with Great Britain.

We intended some reflections upon this subject ; but they are perhaps unnecessary, as every citizen can easily settle the question of comparative good and evil, that has arisen, or is likely to arise from the unprovoked war.

MEDICAL.

At the Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, held at Concord, on the 31st of May 1814, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing :—

Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, *President.*
Dr. MATTHIAS SPAULDING, *Vice-President.*
Drs. EBEN. LENNED, PETER GREEN, EDMUND CHADWICK, GEORGE FARRAR, ASA CROSBY, } *Councillors.*
Dr. SAMUEL MORRILL, *Secretary.*
Dr. THOMAS SARGENT, *Treasurer.*
Drs. EBEN. LENNED, PETER GREEN, SAMUEL MORRILL, GEORGE FARRAR, ASA CROSBY, SETH FOGG, } *Censors.*
Dr. JOSHUA BRACKETT, *Librarian.*
Dr. EBEN. LENNED, of Hopkington, Orator for 1815.

At the Annual Meeting of the Centre District of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, held at Concord, on the first Wednesday of June, 1814—the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing :

Dr. MATTHIAS SPAULDING, *President.*
Drs. EBEN. LENNED, JONA. GOVE, JOB WILSON, } *Directors.*
Dr. SAMUEL MORRILL, *Secretary.*
Dr. ABEL BLANCHARD, *Treasurer.*
Dr. PETER GREEN, *Librarian.*
Dr. WILLIAM GRAVES, and
Dr. GEORGE FARRAR of Londonderry, were appointed to deliver, each a dissertation before the society, at their annual meeting at Concord on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1815.

PROPHECY.

In 1794, when one of Mr. MADISON'S Continental System Resolutions were in discussion, FISHER AMES said :

"Our nation will be tired of suffering loss and embarrassment for the French. The struggle, so painful to ourselves, so ineffectual against England, will be renounced, and we shall sit down with shame and loss—with disappointed passions and aggravated complaints."

LONDON, March 27.

THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBURG.

This English Princess who was made a Queen by Bonaparte, and who has resolved to return to her native land, and remove from her husband's bed and board, is the second Princess of the House of Brunswick, who has been married to the Duke or King of Wirtemburg. His first wife was niece, and his second, daughter to George III. His first wife was sister to the Princess of Wales, and his second wife is sister to the Prince of Wales. We understand that his conduct to both these illustrous ladies has been equally unconciliating. The Princes of Brunswick consider themselves unfortunate in their wives, and the Princesses of that house are not more so in their husbands. The late Dutchess of Wirtemburg, the present Queen of Wirtemburg, the present Princess of Wales, and late Queen of Denmark, are melancholy instances of this position—and George III had to lament the unhappy marriages of a sister, a daughter, and two nieces.

Letters from Nantz, of the 7th April, say, that it was not known where Bonaparte was, but his last will and testament, which follows, we find on the margin of a Nantz paper of the 4th of April :

"I leave to the infernal regions my genius—my exploits to adventurers—to my partizans infamy—the ledger of the national debt to my creditors—to the French the horror of my crimes—my example to all tyrants—to France her legitimate kings—and the hospital to my relations."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Of the allied troops which first entered Paris, were 4000 *Cossacks*, under the celebrated Czernicheff.—They spread themselves over every part of the city, with their pikes reversed :—And the people—particularly the ladies—shewed their contempt for the numerous falsehoods which Bonaparte and his minions had fabricated of the conduct of these troops ; by appearing in the streets in which they were, and at the windows, and receiving placards from the *ferules* of their pikes. All regenerated France does homage to the humanity and good conduct of these abused troops.

His Majesty goes every morning and evening with some staff officers, to attend divine worship in his chapel, made at the Bureau of the Marine.

Col. DARRINGTON, of the U. S. army, we understand, has resigned in disgust.

WAR & SHIP NEWS, &c.

On Monday arrived clinker-built boat Jolly Robbin, Cass, from Boston. On Sunday evening last was boarded in our bay by the Br. frigate Shannon, and (so the skipper says) nearly every article on board, consisting of fishing gear, &c. taken from her. The officers made particular inquiry respecting the Constitution, whether she was ready for sea—well manned &c. The Jolly Robbin was bound east on a fishing voyage.

A British squadron, consisting of a 74 gun ship, several frigates and smaller vessels, with numerous launches, are now spreading terror and destruction on all the seaboard of the Bay. They have captured numerous coasters and other craft—some of which have been destroyed or sent to Halifax with prisoners—but many have been given up. Fishermen are not molested. It is stated on board, that this new mode of conduct is in retaliation of the cruise of the Argus in the Irish channel, and some of our privateers on the Scotch and Norway coast ; and the sending of prisoners to Halifax as an offset for the 100 dollars bounty given by Congress for each English prisoner sent in. Their orders from England are said to be very severe. The Captain of the Bulwark has said, that no fishing vessels should be injured, nor houses destroyed, unless individual resistance was made by firing behind rocks, trees, &c. But that he should not complain of honorable resistance from organized troops.

On Saturday last, the Bulwark 74, and Nymphe 36, anchored off Cohasset rocks, about 15 miles from Boston ; their barge and other craft sweeping the bay, and capturing everything, containing any thing which will afford a revenue. The same morning early, they entered Scituate in consequence, it is stated, of having been fired at from a single piece of cannon near Scituate light-house ; and set fire to the following vessels, viz. wh. James, 100 tons Septronin, 40 tons ; Sally 59 tons ; James Bayard, 90 tons ; Lucy, 80 tons ; Independence, 90 tons, and Revival, 50 tons ; all empty schooners. The James Bayard and Lucy were only partly injured. They took out, the Rosebud, 50 tons, with hay, potatoes, &c. for Boston, and packet Orient, 40 tons ;—but ransomed the Rosebud, and made a tender of the Orient. The Lucy was spared because the British officer said, she belonged to a pilot.

On Monday last, two of the British frigate Nymphe's barges went into Squam, and destroyed the sloop Diligence, (belonging to Mr. E. Parrett, formerly of Portsmouth.) They threatened, if the Captain attempted to extinguish the flames of the Diligence, that they would destroy the house on the point—which being attempted they fired a 12 pound shot through it, and returned and effected the destruction of the sloop. They were about to destroy a schooner loaded with wood, but were dissuaded from it by the owners, who represented that the loss would distress them. They went on board another schooner, but finding her name to be *Federalist*, they observed, that they spared her for her name's sake. They sunk a sloop, and carried off two boats with fish.

Fairhaven, June 14—Yesterday morning we were alarmed by the appearance of the British brig Nimrod, with 7 barges with her, manned from the 74 now lying at the entrance of Quick's-Hole—the brig was at day-light about 4 miles from the Garrison, the barges pulling towards her, having (as we supposed) during the night been within gun-shot of the fort—about 9 o'clock, she bore away up the bay, and as we supposed was bound into Rochester—we therefore, with a party of men proceeded with a small cannon, to assist the citizens and prevent a landing, but the brig had come to anchor and manned 6 barges with 105 men, and proceeded to *Wareham*, where they arrived at 12 o'clock, and destroyed 12 or 15 sail of vessels, among them a new ship and brig—they set fire to the Factory, and left it soon, when the people collected and put it out—they took 20 or 30 prisoners which they carried to the mouth of the river and then released them.

We last night expected an attempt on this place and N. Bedford, and were prepared at all points to receive them—they approached about 12 o'clock, when they were discovered by our outer guard, and on firing the alarm from the Garrison, they withdrew and returned to the brig, which proceeded for Quick's-Hole. A man has this moment arrived, who states, that she is ashore on east ledge in the entrance of the Hole.

We have a report that the barge have made an attack on Sippican, a port in Rochester, and were beaten off.

The Swedish ships Active, and Enigheten, sailed on Sunday last, from Boston, and were permitted to proceed by the enemy. Barque Fortuna, sailed on Tuesday evening, from the outer harbor, for Cadiz.

Newburyport, June 14, 12 M.—I have just seen a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakeley, dated at sea, May 20th, (then 19 days out,) stating that the Wasp proves to be a fine ship, and an uncommon fast sailer, and that they were all well on board. The letter does not mention whether they have taken any prizes or not, nor does it state in what lat. or lon. they are in ; but from several circumstances, I think it probable she was to the Eastward of the Grand Bank.

MARRIED,

In Salem, Mr. JOHN MORGANN, merchant, of Boston, to Miss RUTH CUSHING, daughter of *Thomas C. Cushing*, Esq. editor of the Salem Gazette.

In Concord, Mr. HENRY KENDALL, to Miss CYNTHIA BULLEN.

DEATHS.

In Middlebury, Vt. Mr. WRIGHT, a native of Ireland, a soldier in the Regiment of Light Dragoons, killed in an affray, by *Thomas Lingham*, a soldier in the same corps. We are not acquainted with all of the circumstances, in relation to this unfortunate affair, and of course shall add nothing further than that Lingham has been committed to Jail.

In Pittston, (Me.) Mrs. HONART, widow of *D. B. Hubart*, Esq. and daughter of Major-Gen. *H. Dearborn.*

In North Yarmouth, Rev. THOMAS GREENE, 58—for many years a minister in the Baptist Church in Danvers, near Salem.

In Hingham, Mrs. JOANNA, wife of Mr. *Seth Cushing.*

In Berwick, Miss NANCY PARKS, 26.

In Exeter, Mr. GREENLEAF ROWE, 21.

In Salem, Widow SUSAN MASURY, 86 ; widow ANNA BROWN, 90.

In this town, on Tuesday last, JOHN PEIRCE, Esq. aged 68.—In the death of Mr. PEIRCE, society has lost one of its most useful and active benefactors and distinguished ornaments. In every relation which he sustained his removal has made a void which will long be most deeply and severely felt.—His country has lost a friend, the church, his bereaved family, have lost a father, a friend, a counsellor, a guide ; under God their support, their comforter, their joy. He was truly an upright man, and "he that walketh uprightly—walketh surely."

Mrs. MARY LEONARD, 75, consort of *Eliphalet Leonard*, of West-Springfield, and mother of Dr. *J. H. Pierrepont.*

Mrs. SHANNON, consort of *R. C. Shannon*, Esq.

DIED,

In Wiscasset, (Me.) on the 8th inst. the Hon. SAMUEL SEWALL, Esq. Chief Justice of Massachusetts, aged 57.

On Saturday last as soon as the Senate of Massachusetts convened, the Hon. Mr. *Putnam*, of Essex, announced his death, in the following motion, which was unanimously adopted, by both Houses of the Legislature.

"It is now rendered but too certain, that Chief Justice SEWALL is no more—He died suddenly at Wiscasset, the day after delivering his charge to the Grand Jury.

Learned and independent, amiable and just, he has gone to the Region of the Blessed, to receive the reward of exemplary piety and benevolence.

The Legislature *Resolve*, that the members will wear crape upon their left arm during the residue of the session, as an expression of their grief, for the public bereavement, and of respect and veneration for the memory of this excellent man, who presided in the highest Judicial Court, with perfect honor to himself and fidelity to the Commonwealth."

WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AN Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE will be holden at the Assembly Room in Vaughan Street

On THURSDAY EVENING Next,

at 6 o'clock, when ADDRESS will be delivered by the PRESIDENT.

CHARLES TURELL.

Portsmouth, June 13, 1814.

SHEEPS WOOL.

CASH given for Sheeps Wool, by the subscriber at his store in Fremont.

JAMES RUNDLET.

Portsmouth, May 26, 1814.

SPRING GOODS.

B. BRIERLEY

HAS just received an assortment of GOODS, suited to the season,

Among which are

3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 English Gingham ; Dimotie ; fancy and plain jaconet and leno Muslin ; 4-4 & 6-4 cotton Cambricks ; fine linen Cambrics, and 4-4 linen cambric Neckerchiefs for gentlemen's wear ; black and colored Florence Lutestrings and tarlitan levantine Silks ; Italian & Canton Crapes ; white and yellow company Shakeens ; blue do. ; ladies and gentlemen's black & white silk Hose and Gloves ; kid & kraser Gloves ; ladies black, white & slate cotton Hose ; gentlemens & boys white and mixt do. ; 4-4 plain black, and 6-4 & 8-4 plain white Lace ; a few lace Mandykes ; lace Veils ; a few very elegant 6-4 Veils ; fancy Wreaths and artificial Flowers ; a large assortment of straw Hats and Bonnets ; blue and white India Cottons, white and fancy Vestings ; black silk Serge do.

An assortment of Broadcloths & Kerseymeres,

Black silk Barcelona, flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs, a variety of plain & fancy Ribbons, velvet Ribbons, fine and silk Cords and Buttons ; fine wire cotton Thread & cotton Balls ; cotton Sticks ; Boot-cord & Webbing.

A large assortment factory Shirtings from 2-3 to 4s. per yd ; Stripes, Checks and Ginghams ; fine 8 thread knitting Cotton.

Cotton Umbrellas, Pins, Buttons, Shirt-Wires, &c. &c. &c.

Portsmouth, June 13.

MILITARY GOODS.

G. W. TUCKERMAN

HAS just received and offers for Sale, a rich and extensive assortment of

Military Goods,

among which are, Swords, Epaulettes, Plumes, Sashes, Pistols, Sword Belts, Cockades and Eagles, Lace and Cord—together with a general assortment of Jewelry, Silver, Plated, Britannia, and Japan Ware ; Looking Glasses ; Gold Neck-laces ; Watch Trinkets, and many other articles, all of which will be sold at a small advance for cash. *June 18.*

For Sale,

AN elegant three story dwelling HOUSE, situated on Pot-street.—For terms apply to OTIS FALL.

Portsmouth, June 18. *On the premises.*

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES, Jr.

No. 6, Market-Street.

HAS this day received a general Assortment of Fancy and Staple Articles, which are offered at moderate prices for Cash.

Constantly kept on hand,

a good supply of Black Italian and Florence Lustrings, black Canton and Italian Crapes, best black sewing silks, Black silk Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.

June 81.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

MATTHEW SHEAFE MARSH,

late of Portsmouth in the County of Rockingham, Esquire, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds according to law. And all persons having demands on the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same ; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES SHEAFE, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 13, 1814.

LOTTERY NOTICE.

THE grand Plymouth Beach Lottery will commence drawing next month, when the first drawn number will be entitled to

2000 *Dollars !*

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE,		
1	prize of	20,000 Dollars,
1		5,000 Dollars,
1		2,000 Dollars,
9		1,000 Dollars,
10		500 Dollars,
100		100 Dollars,

and multitudes of 50, 20, and 12 dollars.

Please to remember that Tickets will rise for the first time the 28th of this month.

Tickets, Quarters and Eighths for sale at the fortunate Lottery and Exchange office of

G. W. TUCKERMAN.

Portsmouth, June 18.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

Tappan & Foster's Bookstore,

A TREATISE on Courts Martial and Military Law—containing an explanation of the principles which govern Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, under the authority of an individual State, and of the United States, in war and peace. The powers and duties of Individuals in the Army, Navy, and Militia ; and the punishments to which they may be liable, respectively, for violations of duty. The necessary forms for calling, assembling, and organizing Courts Martial and all other proceedings of said Courts.—By ISAAC MALTBY, Brigadier General in the Fourth Massachusetts Division, and Author of Elements of War.

With an Appendix containing the Rules and Articles of War of the United States, and the State of Massachusetts. Rules and Regulations of the ARMY and NAVY ; acts of Congress relative to the same, &c.—Price 2 dolls. 25 cents. June 19.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Next Thursday, at 10 o'clock,

WILL be sold at Public Auction by virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate,

The Dwelling House of the late THOMAS CHANDLER, Esq. deceased, situate in Schoolstreet—also,

All the Household Furniture of said deceased, consisting of a general assortment of useful articles in the house-keeping line—such as

Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 eight day Clock, Tables and Chairs of various kinds, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Blankets, Crockery and Glass Ware—a variety of Kitchen Furniture, bbls. of Soap, bbls. of Cyder—and a great variety of other articles—also,

Pew No. 26, in St. John's Church.

The sale of the Furniture will commence at 10 o'clock, and the Dwelling House will be sold at 12 o'clock

June 13. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

LORD BYRON'S NEW POEM.

The Corsair, a Tale, by Lord Byron.

Rebecca, or the Fille De Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 2d edition, corrected and revised by the Author.

Goetz of Berlichingen, with the Iron Hand, translated from the German of Goethe, by Walter Scott.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, with a likeness.

Defence of Brigadier Gen. [illegible] delivered before the General Court Martial of which Maj. Gen. Dearborn, was President, at Albany, March 1814 ; written by himself.

The Life of Field Marshal Souwarof, translated from the French, by L. M. P. De Laverne.

The Works of Hannah More, including several pieces never before published, 3 vols.

Elegant editions of Cowper's Poems ; Thompson's Seasons ; Pope's Works &c. just received.

J. F. SHORES.

Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid ; I do hereby give public notice, that

An Information hath been filed before the said Judge, by DANIEL HUMPHREYS, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the above mentioned District of Newhampshire, against 3 baskets of Sugar, and 11 bags of Coffee, seized within the Port and District of Portsmouth in said Newhampshire District, for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States.

And trial will be had on the aforegoing Information at a Special District Court of the United States to be holden at the Court House in Portsmouth, in said District, on Tuesday the 28th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Portsmouth, this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,
[June 18.] *Deputy-Marshal.*

Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

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Dated at Portsmouth, this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,
[June 18.] *Deputy-Marshal.*

Lord Byron's Poem, &c.

Tappan & Foster,

No. 2, Market-street,

HAVE received a further supply of the Corsair—by Lord Byron.

Also, the following new publications,

Goetz of Berlichingen ; translated from the German of Goethe—by Walter Scott, Esq.

Urania ; or the true use of Poesy, a Poem : by E. Allen, Esq.

Rebecca ; or the Fille de Chambre—by Mrs. Rawson—second edition with alterations.

Life of Field Marshal Souvarof—by L. M. de Laverne, translated from the French.

A new system of Domestic Cookery formed on principles of Economy—by a Lady.

POETRY.

THE SHEPHERD'S INVITATION.

A BALLAD.

STAY, gentle traveller on your way,
And join for once our rural glee;
For on the green we dance to-day,
And in our jocund hour agree.

Seest thou yon cottage on the hill,
A little lowly peaceful pile;
Thatch'd round with neatness and with skill,
And deck'd by virtue's peaceful smile.

Rude is the oak that towers above,
And green the ivy on its wall,
But peaceful, happy in their love,
The humble tenants smile on all.

Stay, traveller, will thou join our song;
The sweetest song of all the grove;
For as it swells the plain along,
It wafts the tenderest, purest love.

Edwin will pipe upon his reed,
And sing the joys of rural glee;
And while our browsing flock's at feed,
Will give the house to mirth and thee.

List, 'tis the sound of Ellen's lute,
That gently dies upon the gale;
Each warbling songster now is mute,
For Ellen's queen of all this vale.

List, Julia too has join'd her note,
The woodland groves and hills rejoice;
The songsters listen as they float,
For Julia has a melting voice.

'Tis Ellen's birth-day-song that swells,
Come haste and join our rural glee;
Peace, stranger, still our inmate dwells,
And will not fail to welcome thee.

[The following (taken from Porter's campaign in Russia) is the address of the great Kutousoff to the Russian army, immediately preceding the battle of Borodino. We have no hesitation in saying, that we do not believe there is a finer specimen of martial eloquence in history. We are confident that neither Greece, nor Rome can produce its equal.]

The day was fast closing, when the veteran hero surrounded by his generals, passed along the line. He had previously ordered the holy picture, so enthusiastically revered, and which had been saved from the sacrilegious hands of the enemy at Smolensk, to precede him, borne by the priests of the army. On its approach, every head was uncovered, the sacred form of the cross waved on the breasts of thousands along the extended line, and the most awful silence prevailed. Tears fell from the eyes of the soldiery. They were not tears of grief, but the tribute of that pure religious feeling, which at times, elevates with heavenly emotions, even the humblest Russian individual. By these consecrated memento's, the whole army inwardly vowed to maintain their country's rights to the last drop of their blood; and with one impulse they called upon the Divine Being, whose image they contemplated, to assist them in overthrowing their enemies. The feelings of the venerable Kutousoff can scarcely be expressed. His brave heart beat in true unison with those of his soldiers, and he thus addressed them:

"*Brothers and fellow soldiers,*

"Behold before you, in those sacred representations of the holy objects of our worship, an appeal which calls aloud upon heaven to unite with man against the tyrannic troubler of the world.—Not content with defacing the image of God, in the persons of millions of his creatures; this universal tyrant, this arch-rebel to all laws human and divine, breaks into the sanctuary, pollutes it with blood, overthrows its altars, tramples on its rites, and exposes the very ark of the Lord (consecrated in these holy insignia of our church) to all the profanations of accident, of the elements, and of unsanctified hands. Fear not then but the God whose altars have been so insulted by the very worm his Almighty fist had raised from the dust, fear not that He will not be with you! That He will not stretch forth His shield over your ranks; and with the sword of Michael fight against his enemies.

"This is the faith in which I will fight and conquer! This is the faith in which I would fight and fall, and still behold the final victory with my dying eyes.—Soldiers! do your part. Think on the burning sacrifice of your cities—think of your wives, your children looking to you for protection—think on your emperor, regarding you as the sinews of their strength; and before to-morrow's sun sets, write your faith and your fealty on the field of your country with the foe's blood of the invader and his legions!!!"

The shout which followed this address, assured the veteran that his brave troops only wanted the signal to be given, to realize on the spot his most devoted wishes for Russian safety and Russian glory.

THE BOURBON FAMILY.

LOUIS XVIII is the Brother of the late unfortunate LOUIS XVI. He married a Savoyard Princess; but had no children. Count D'ARTOIS is the younger brother of LOUIS XVIII, has generally the appellation of *monsieur*. Duc D'ANGOULEME is the Count D'*Artois*'s son—He married the sole surviving child of Louis XVI. They have no children. The above are all the surviving members of the Bourbon branch of the Capets. The Condé branch became extinct when the Duc D'*Enghien* was put to death by Bonaparte. The last and third branch is that of Orleans. The late Duke of Orleans left three sons: the Duke of *Orleans*, the eldest, after serving in France under Dumourier, was compelled to seek an asylum in Canada, where he taught French; he afterwards returned to Europe. He is said to be a man of talents. The Duke of *Berri* is the other surviving son of the late Duke of Orleans; the youngest son died at Malta.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, Mr. JOSEPH ROTCH, of Nantucket, to Miss ANNA SMITH.

In Providence, TELEO VISIRA DE SELVA, to Miss MARY ARCHER daughter of the late Col. *Samuel Archer*, of Salem.

In Ipswich, Rev. EDWARD RICHMOND, of Stoughton, to Miss SARAH MANNING.

DEATHS.

In L'Orient, AARON VAIL, Esq. American Consul.

In Boston, Mr. HENRY PAINE, merchant, youngest son of the late Hon. Judge *Paine*, 33.

The following is the short rhapsody on the fall of NAPOLEON, of one of his most obsequious tools—the editor of the National Ægis.

"The struggle of Bonaparte with the host of his enemies, is over. He has fallen a sacrifice to his boundless ambition and to the unparalleled ingratitude and perfidy of men whom he raised from the dust to power, and in whom he reposed a confidence unprecedented!"

Thomas Duncan, a soldier in the U. S. Army was examined last week, before SAMUEL GREEN, Esq. of Concord, on the complaint of MANNING SEAMONS, of New-London, for HIGHWAY ROBBERY, and committed to Jail for trial at the Supreme Court. Duncan belonged to the 4th Regt. of Infantry, and was promptly surrendered to the civil authority by his officers.

The banks in New-Orleans have discontinued giving specie for their bills, in consequence of the war.

A town has been incorporated in Massachusetts, bearing the name of the immortal WELLINGTON.

The Democrats of Charleston have given a Public Dinner to Mr. speaker CHEVES.

Capt. Nelson, from Laguira arrived at New-York, informs that the Patriots were very successful in their warfare against the Royalists, whom they had almost annihilated—that while he was at Laguira 700 Royalists were killed, and then burnt by the Patriots.

It is probable all the reinforcements for Canada, which sailed from England in April, have arrived in Quebec.

A duel was fought in New-Orleans on the 5th ult. between Mr. Joseph Saul, Cashier of New-Orleans, Bank, and Major North. The former was mortally wounded.

MOLASSES,

SUITABLE for Retailing, for Sale on board the Brig Sofia, lying at the wharf of *Wm. Sheafe*, Esq.—Apply to

J. P. FELT,

On board said Brig, or at Davenport's Inn.

Portsmouth, June 11.

Wanted,

A Journeyman Painter.—To one who is well acquainted with the different branches of ornamental and plain painting, a fair price will be paid for his labours.—Apply at the painting room of the subscriber at the corner of the Portsmouth Stone.

HENRY BUFFORD.

Portsmouth, June 11.

Wanted Immediately,

A STEADY capable WOMAN or GIRL, in a family where other help is kept. Enquire at the Oracle Office.

June 11.

A FARM for Sale with the Buildings thereon, in Nottingham; pleasantly situated by the road from the centre of the town leading to the Turnpike road, and not more than a mile from the Turnpike. It may be purchased by paying ten per cent down, and every ninety days with interest till paid.—Inquire of

JOHN FROST.

Durham, June 11, 1814.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

For Sale, a FARM lying in Madbury, on the main road leading from Piscataqua Bridge to Gilmanton, four miles from said bridge, three miles from Dover, and three from Durham, containing about 100 acres of good land, with a good two-story House, four rooms on the ground floor, a good cellar under the whole house, an arch of brick under the chimney, a Barn 71 feet long, in good repair, with other Out-Houses convenient for a farmer.—Said Farm is pleasantly situated, the land is fertile, good tillage, mowing and pasturing, with a fine growth of pine timber, and hard wood, a good Orchard of excellent fruit, which will make from ten to 20 hogsheads of cider yearly.

The terms will be very liberal. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID HILL.

Madbury, June 11, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to present his account of administering the estate of *NATHANIEL ADAMS*, late of Portsmouth, Merchant, deceased, intestate, at the Probate Court to be holden at Portsmouth, in and for the county of Rockingham, on the third Wednesday of June instant, for allowance and settlement.

NATHANIEL ADAMS,

June 8. *Administrator de bonis non.*

Marshal's Notice.

United States of America,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. *John Samuel Sherburne*, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid; I do hereby give notice that the following Libel hath been filed before the said Judge, namely:

A libel by ELIHU D. BROWN, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner called the Fox, of Portsmouth, in the District aforesaid, in behalf of himself, and the owners, officers, and crew of the said private-armed schooner, against the following Goods and Merchandize, namely: thirteen trunks, ninety-one bales, thirty-two cases, seven boxes of British manufactured Piece Goods, to wit, Woolens, Cottons, and Silks.—*Also*, the following Goods, seven hundred and thirty pieces of Cloths, Woolens, one hundred and fifty-one pieces of Flannels; five hundred and forty-two pieces of Calico; one hundred and forty-two pieces of Waistcoating; one hundred and fifty pieces of Bombazet; thirty-six pieces of Dimolies; sixty-five pieces of Velvets; twenty bolts of Duck; fourteen Blankets; eight pieces of Muslin; forty-eight pieces of cotton Jeans; thirty-nine pieces of Shirting; four pieces of cotton Cambrick; and eight bed ticks, all which said Goods and Merchandize were captured and taken on the high seas, out of the brig *Ballise*, whereof JULIEN GOAT, was late master, the said goods and merchandize taken and libelled to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof; having been captured and taken out of the said brig *Ballise*, by the said *Elihu D. Brown*, commander of the said private armed schooner, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the U. States, under the seal of the U. States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof; which said goods and merchandize the said *Elihu D. Brown*, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the port of Portsmouth, within the District aforesaid.

And trial will be had on the aforegoing Libel, at a Special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Portsmouth, on Tuesday the 28th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Portsmouth, this thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,

[June 11] *Deputy Marshal.*

Umbrella & Parasol Manufactory.

JOHN B. GIRARD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Portsmouth, and vicinity, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of *UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS*, of all sizes, warranted good, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.—ALSO,

A great variety of Walking Canes.

CONFECTIONARY.

J. B. G. keeps constantly on hand every article in the above line. Public houses or private families can be supplied with ICE through the season, on reasonable terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with ICE CREAMS, at any hour of the day, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till night, with genteel accommodations.

All orders for Deserts and Ice Creams punctually attended to.

Five or six GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good Boarding.

CASH given for old Umbrella and Parasol Frames and Furniture.—The smallest favours gratefully acknowledged. *May 14.*

Fancy Muslins, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, JUN.

HAS this day received, and ready FOR SALE,

A great variety of plain and figured MUSLINS, some of which are very elegant,

Also, 4-4 and 6-4 fine and common jaconet do.

Satin Ribbons, Russia Sheeting,
2000 yds. Factory Ginghams, &c.
May 14.

Price of Clothes,

At No. 8 1-2, Market-street,

BROAD CLOTH COATS, from 12 dollars to 28 00
Pantaloons from fine Cassimere, 10 to 14 00
Do. Stockinett 13 00
Do. blue, white or yellow Nankeen, fine quality, 3 25
Fancy Vests 5 00
Common do. 2 00
U. S. infantry Buttons, doz. 90
U. S. Navy do. doz. 1 25 to 2 00

All other garments proportionably low.

They have fine black Cassimere, suitable for ladies' habits, or gentlemen's summer wear.

The latest fashions are received.

SILLOWAY & AVERELL.

Portsmouth, May 7. *tf*

French, India & Domestic Goods.

Lemuel Draper

HAS just received and offers for sale, A VARIETY OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are,

French black Lustring, of a superior quality,
Black and colored Levantine Silks,
India black Lustrings and Sarsnets,
Canton and Italian black Crapes,
A variety of colored double Florence Lustrings,
Ladies & gentlemen's black silk Hose & Gloves,
Black unglazed Cambrics, black Florentine,
Plain book and fancy thin Muslins,
French and German 7-8 and 4-4 Linens,
Long and short black kid Gloves,
A great variety fancy Ribbons,
6-4 & 7-4 French silk & imitation cotton Shawls,
Variety colored Canton Crapes,
Bandannah and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Company yellow and white Nankeens,
Blue do. fine India Cottons,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Factory Ginghams, Stripes,
Chambrays, Checks,
Shirtings and Bedtick, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Real Superfine navy blue and black Broadcloth,
Green mix'd do. suitable for summer wear,
Double milled blue and black Cassimeres,
Double and single milled drab do.
Blue Imperial Cords and Stockinetts,
Dark mix'd Sattinets, best quality,
Plain white and fancy Quiltings,
Dimolies, York Stripes,
India blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambrics, silk Umbrellas—

Together with a great variety of other PIECE GOODS, adapted to the season. *April 16.*

JAMES R. PUTNAM,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

INFORMS his Customers that he has removed to GREENLAND, a few rods from HUNT'S INN, where he is ready to supply his customers with work of every description in his line as usual.

Every Gentleman who wishes to employ him, will please to leave their commands with CALEB PUTNAM, at his Shop in Congress-street, Portsmouth, which will be punctually attended to, and their work done in the best and most fashionable manner; their Bills will be presented with their work, as the subscriber has not the advantage of a capital to enable him to credit and to purchase his stock; he hopes no Gentleman will refuse to employ him on that account, as he has made his poverty publicly known.

He also informs the inhabitants of *Greenland* that he will supply them with *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description, as good as can be obtained elsewhere, cheap for cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1 or 2 JOURNEYMEN, who are first rate workmen; to such, constant employ will be given, and a generous price for their work.—*Apply as above.* June 11.

More New GOODS.

LEMUEL DRAPER,

HAS just received and this day opening, a great variety of *FANCY and STAPLE GOODS*, adapted to the season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A general supply of Articles for mourning;
A variety of elegant Thread Laces and Footings;
Parasols of the best quality;
Straw Hats and Bonnets, of the very best quality and most fashionable shapes;
White and Fancy Quiltings;
White Cambricks; Irish Linens;
Ladies and gentlemen's white silk Hose;
Fancy twill'd and plain Lustring;
Ladies white and color'd kid Gloves;
Company yellow and blue Nankeens;
2500 yards Factory Ginghams; fine Shirtings;
Chambrays, and Stripes, &c. &c. &c.

June 11.

William Boyd,

No. 2, Merchant's Row,

OFFERS for sale for cash or approved paper on liberal terms, the cargo of Schooner CHARLOTTE, Capt. BLAIN, from Cayenne,

50 hhds. & 15 bbls. MOLASSES;
23 sacks of new COCOA;
4 boxes Copper Nail Rods and some old Copper.

Also, IN STORE,

10 hhds. good retailing Trinidad Molasses;
5 hhds. Gin;
3 do. N. E. Rum;
6 kegs Virginia manufactur'd Fig Tobacco;
20 bbls. Superfine Flour;
6 chests Souchong Tea;
50 boxes brown Havanna Sugar, at the custom house wt. and tare;
150 bushels good Yellow Corn;
200 quintals Poliock Fish, and
40 barrels excellent Cod Oil.

Commission and Brokerage constantly attended to, good paper discounted and money exchanged by

WILLIAM BOYD,

June 4. *Auctioneer & Broker.*

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

OF a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do.;
Superfine White Cassimere;
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinett;
Black and White Vesting, &c. &c. &c.

At No. 8½ Market-street,

SILLOWAY & AVERELL,

Jan. 22. TAILORS from Boston.

Bell Tavern in Northwood.

JOSEPH SWETT

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE in NORTHWOOD, sign of the *Bell*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. *Jonathan Pugsley*, where he shall be happy to accommodate ladies and gentlemen travelling on the turnpike.—It is just half way from Portsmouth to Concord.

Northwood, May 28, 1814.

Lime for sale at Exeter.

EIGHTY casks superior Thomaston Stone LIME, for sale by

THEODORE MOSES, & SON.

June 30, 1814. 6w.

New Goods.

OLIVER BRIARD has just received a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are now for sale at Store No. 3 Market-street. May 31, 1814.

J. Hubbard, & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Congress-streets, the following articles, viz:—

Indelible Permanent Marking Ink; British and American red and black Ink Powder, by the gross, dozen or single; Gold Beaters Skins; elegant Snuff Boxes; Bristol crown Soap; Marble; Alum shaving cakes; Windsor do.; Wash balls; hair, dressing, and pocket Combs; virgin units of Roses, Orange and Tamuel, for embellishing, softening and beautifying the skin; Alissa's celebrated Vegetable Powder for whitening and preserving the skin; China Tooth Powder, the best thing in use for destroying the tartar, polishing and whitening the teeth and sweetening the breath; Essential Salts of Lemon, for making punch, lemonade, and for taking all kinds of stains and iron mould out of linen, cotton or ramblrick; Sodiac Powder, for making the Soda Water; Hamilton's Grand Restorative Drops; Do. Elixir, for coughs, colds and consumptions; Do. Worm Destroying Lozenges, which by a timely application to them, have saved the lives of thousands of all ages in the United States; Elixir of the celebrated Dr. Frank, of Vienna; Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; do. Pills and Bitters; Dennison's Jaundice Bitters; Cundell's Balsam of Honey; Steel's Opodeldoc; Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Church's Cough Drops; Essence Peppermint; Batrman's Drops; Harlem Oil; British do.; Lee's Anderson's, Hooper's, Lorkyer's and Balm's Pills; Eye Salve; Lip do.; Cold Cream, for softening and beautifying the skin; Jesuit's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial.—ALSO, Fresh ORANGES, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE

Medicines & Groceries,

as usual. June 4.

Paper Hangings.

TAPPAN & FOSTER

Have received a supply of new and elegant

PAPER HANGINGS,

Which they offer for sale on the best terms.

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has recently opened

A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

at that commodious and remarkably pleasant situation, lately occupied by DANIEL WALDRON, Esq. directly opposite the Ferry, at the North End; where his best exertions shall be used for the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their company.

A Public House has long been wanting near the Ferry, and Travellers bound to or from the eastward, will find this a very convenient place to call at on many accounts; particularly as they will often save themselves the trouble of waiting a long time for the boats.

His Stable is commodious, and the best attention will be paid to Horses—and no exertions shall be wanting to render the situation of those who may favour him with a call, both pleasant and comfortable, as he thereby hopes to merit a share of the favours of the public.

SAMUEL MUIR.

Portsmouth, May 14, 1814.

Shepherd J. Frost

HAS FOR SALE

20,000 pressed BRICKS, of the first quality.

[illegible] month. June 11

Wanted,

A WOMAN, who understands Cooking, to go into a family.—Inquire at the Printer. June 11.

7 or 8 COWS and HORSES can be pastured within the vicinity of the town, on Islington Road. Inquire of the Printer.

Patent Columbian Washer.

An assistant to the common method of hand washing.

THIS Scrub Machine, consisting of fluted rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloth passed up and down on the rollers, (fig. 1) with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, money and despatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, fuel and without injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our thoroughly acquainting its use, we found that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine will be put at eight for one dollar, is only two dollars, and with the privilege of using it while [illegible] machine upon this principle as they may choose.—Any county may receive Machine on trial as [illegible] give the right and [illegible] in [illegible] or not at all, as suits, on application at the following places, viz.

WILLIAM WALTER,
Merchant, No. 5, Old Central, Portland, Me.
JOHN WHEELER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,
At his Manufactory, Exeter.

July 20, 1813.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 50 per cent lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best site on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of sloop navigation, and having a good, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great west country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitants. For particulars see "Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."

Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given if desired.

Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.

ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS,

Dec. 22. (6m)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United-states, that during the present unhappy differences between Great Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communications by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be AGENTS for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Being agents for the principal incorporated insurance companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are directors in each office, or merchants in every town to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established at the port of St. George, and conducted by the junior partner, under the firm of WM. BANKS, & Co.

HOSE, SON, BANKS, & Co.

N. B.—All letters by cartels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American agent for prisoners of war, or sent to him after being opened by the commissary of prisoners in America.

H. B. & Co.

October 9, 1813.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
ROCKINGHAM, ss.

To the Hon. NATHANIEL ROGERS, Esq. Judge of Probate for said County.

REPRESENTS, STEPHEN MITCHELL in right of his wife, and as attorney to CHARLOTTE PAGE, and MARY MILES; and as guardian to LUCY ANN MILES, ELIZABETH COATE MILES, and ISABELLA MARIA MILES, heirs to the estate of *Joseph Mills*, late of Deerfield in said County, Esquire, deceased. That he in his aforesaid capacities feels aggrieved and dissatisfied at the decree of your Honor of this date, passing and allowing the account of *Anna Mills*, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said *Joseph Mills*, deceased; Wherefore, he as aforesaid prays an appeal from said decree, to be entered at the next Supreme Judicial Court of Probate to be holden at Exeter in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next. And he as aforesaid will ever pray.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

Exeter, May 24, 1814.

Rockingham, ss.—Probate Court at Exeter, May 24, 1814. The following Appeal is granted, the Petitioner giving caution according to law.

NATHANIEL ROGERS.

Exeter, May 24th, 1814.—The said *Stephen Mitchell*, has this day given bond to prosecute his appeal with effect.

Attest, JOHN J. PARKER, *Register.*

Copy examined, Attest, JOHN J. PARKER, *Reg.*

June 4, 1814.